

Unit 2-The World in 1500

Empires

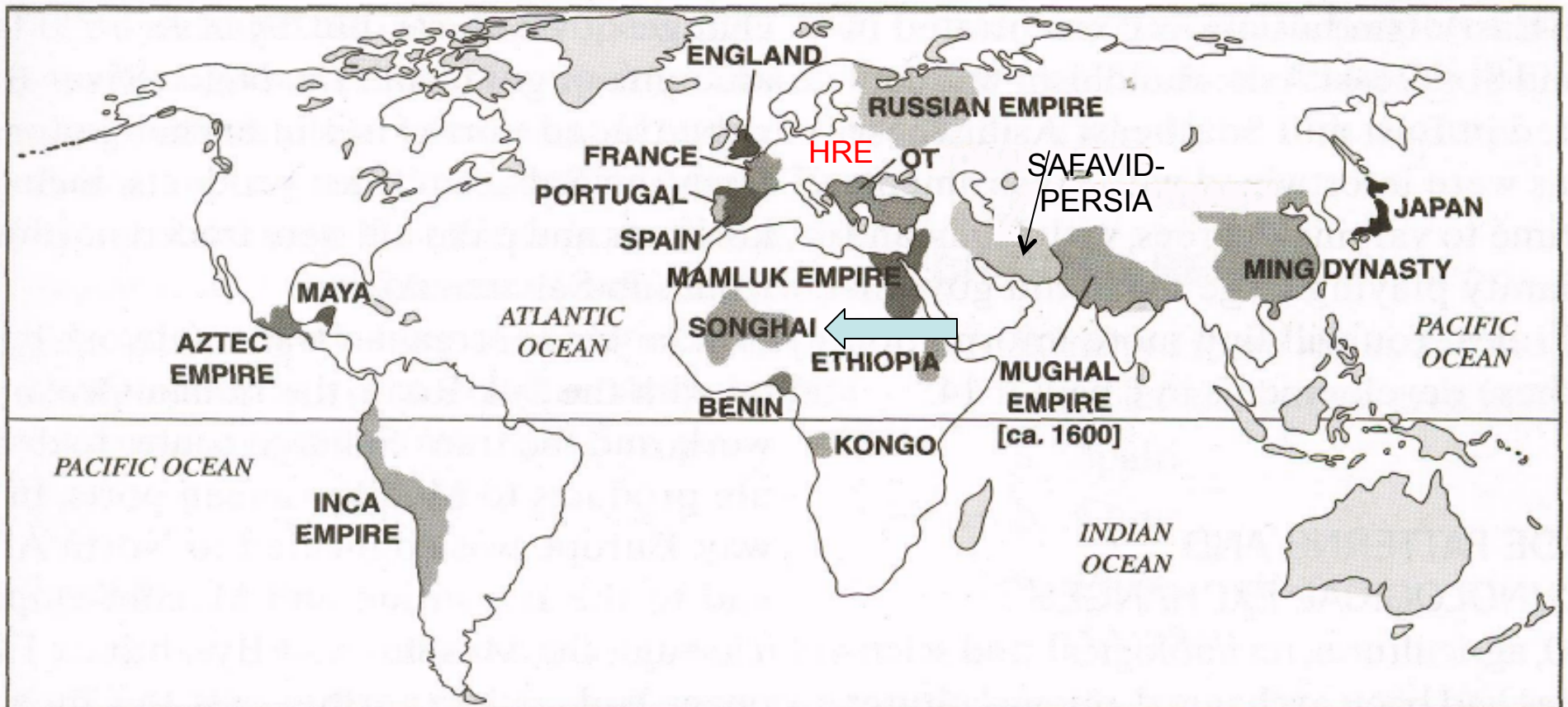
Renaissance

Trade Routes

The year 1500 does, in
some important ways,
divide the medieval world
from the modern world...

The World

A.D. 1500



The major states and empires in the **Eastern and Western Hemispheres** around 1500 A.D.:

England

France

Spain

Holy Roman Empire

Russia

Ottoman Empire

Persia

Mughal India

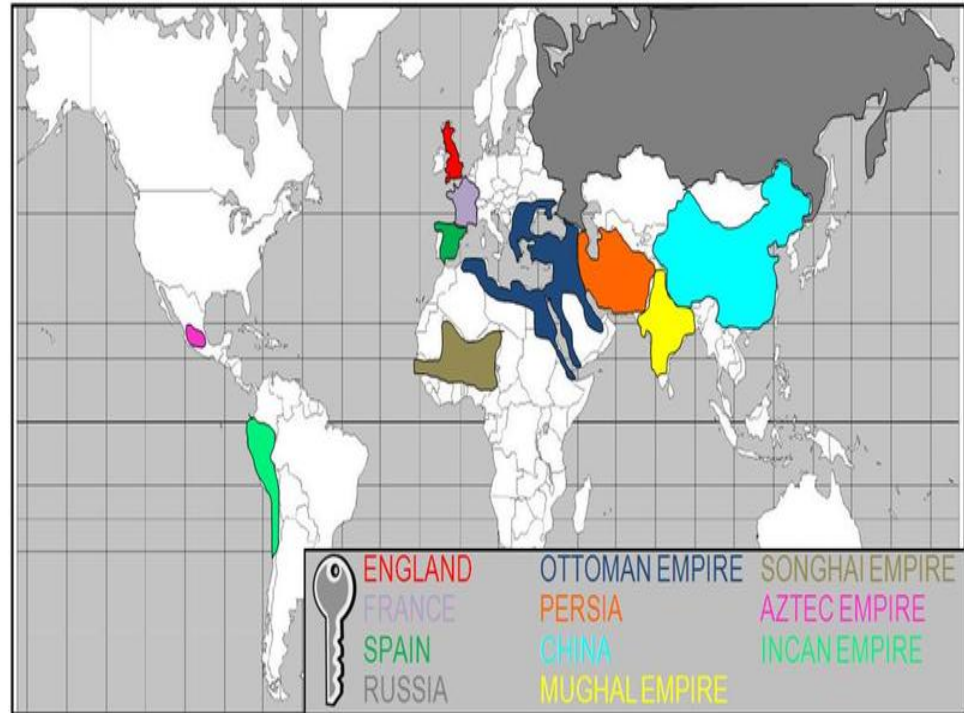
Songhai Empire

China

Japan

Italian City States

Plus American Western Hemisphere Empires



EMPIRES

- **ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN**-CATHOLIC EMPIRES in Europe. Most important countries in Europe.
 - **Holy Roman Empire**-all in central Europe-German provinces/principalities, Catholic (until Reformation), Leader called Holy Roman Emperor
 - **Russian Empire**-large land area eastern Europe, Backwards-feudal, leader called Tsar
 - **Ottoman Empire**-became Islamic in 1453 when it fell to the Turks-Large trading empire-**includes parts of 3 continents-Southern Europe. Middle East, North Africa.** Leader called Sultan
Constantinople became Istanbul
- *Constantinople-Christian Istanbul-Islamic

EMPIRES

- **PERSIAN-SAFAVID**-Present day Iran, Islamic, Rugs
- **MUGHAL EMPIRE**-Northern India-Islamic Rule-traded textiles, spices, Taj Mahal
- **SONGHAI EMPIRE**-West Africa, Timbuktu University-math, science, medicine, trading center-gold, salt, ivory
- **CHINA-East Asia**-closed off but possessed valued trade goods-silk, gunpowder, porcelain, paper, pasta, spices, tea
- **JAPAN-Asia**-Isolated from world

EMPIRES

- AMERICAN EMPIRES-all advanced, rich in GOLD
- AZTEC-highly advanced, sacrifices, located in modern day **Mexico**
- INCAN-extensive road network for trade, modern day **Peru in South America.**
Machu Picchu

ITALIAN CITY STATES

- Southern Europe
- Collection of city-states
- No one ruler-ruled by a duchy or Duke of a noble, rich family-ex. *Medici family in Florence*
- Rich families were patrons of the arts
- Ideas came to Italy first across Mediterranean Sea-why Renaissance started here
- Wealthy merchants (trade) and money lenders

ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN- CATHOLIC EMPIRES in Europe. Most important countries in Europe



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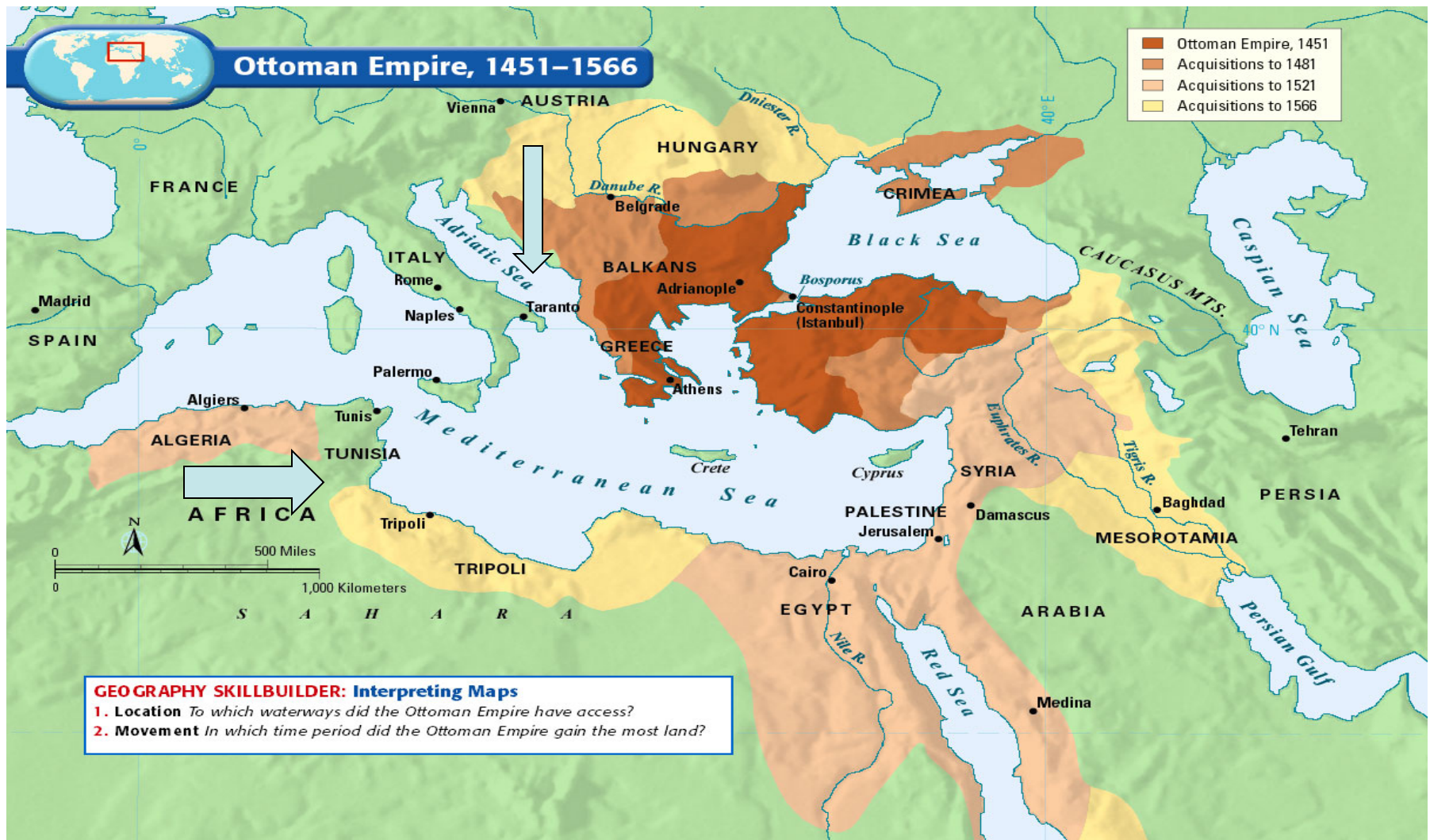


Italian City States,

No one Ruler-each are ruled by a Duke, Renaissance started here, became wealthy from trade, rich families patrons



Ottoman Empire-became Islamic in 1453 when it fell to the Turks-
Large trading empire-**includes parts of 3 continents-Southern Europe.**
Middle East, North Africa. Leader called **Sultan**-
Constantinople became Istanbul
***Constantinople-Christian Istanbul-Islamic**



MUGHAL EMPIRE-Northern India-Islamic Rule- traded textiles, spices, Taj Mahal



TAJ MAHAL-MUGHAL EMPIRE



SONGHAI EMPIRE-West Africa, Timbuktu
University-math, science, medicine, trading center-
gold, salt, ivory



SONGHAI EMPIRE-Timbuktu



PERSIAN-SAFAVID-Present day Iran, Islamic, Rugs



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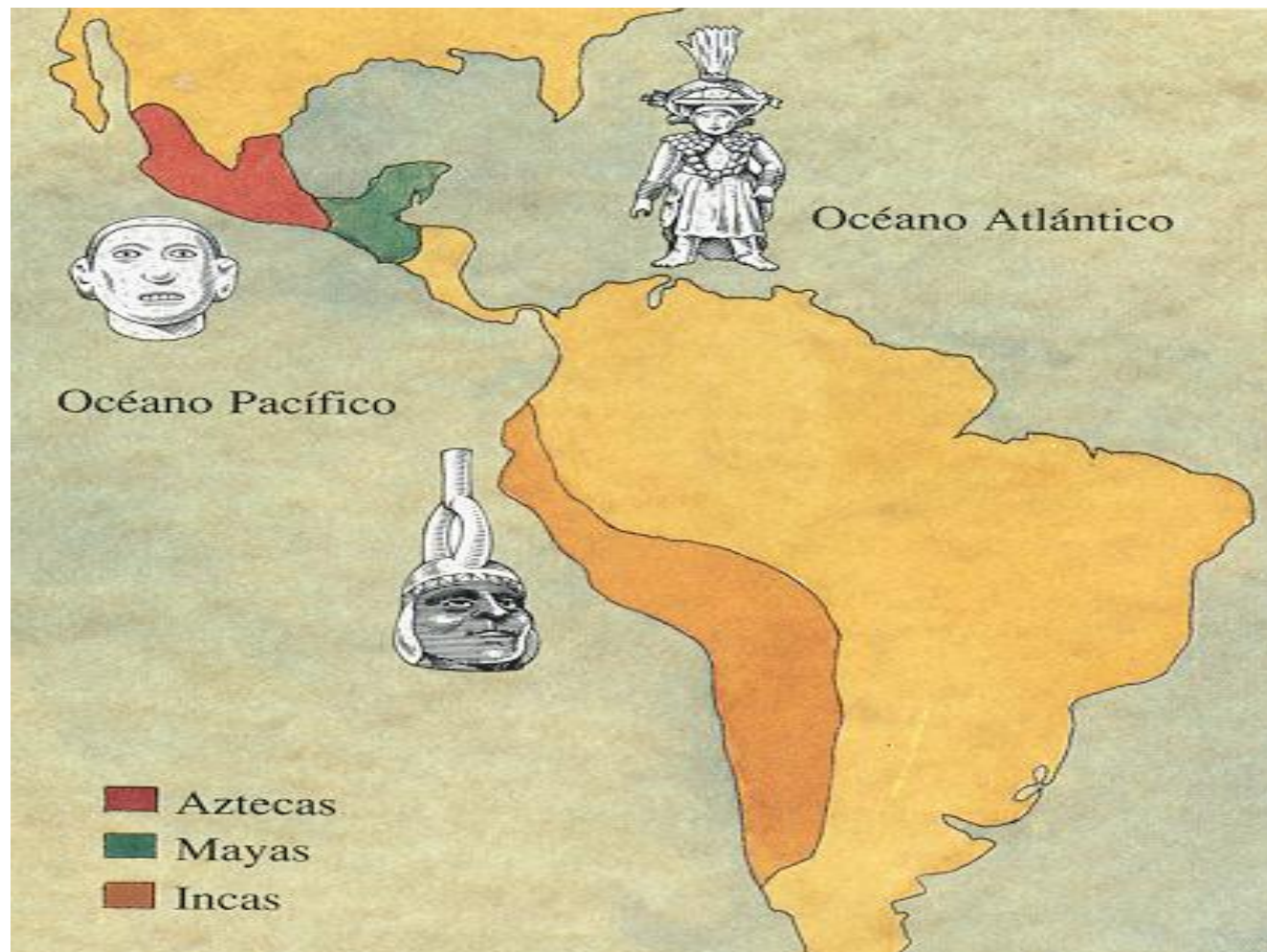
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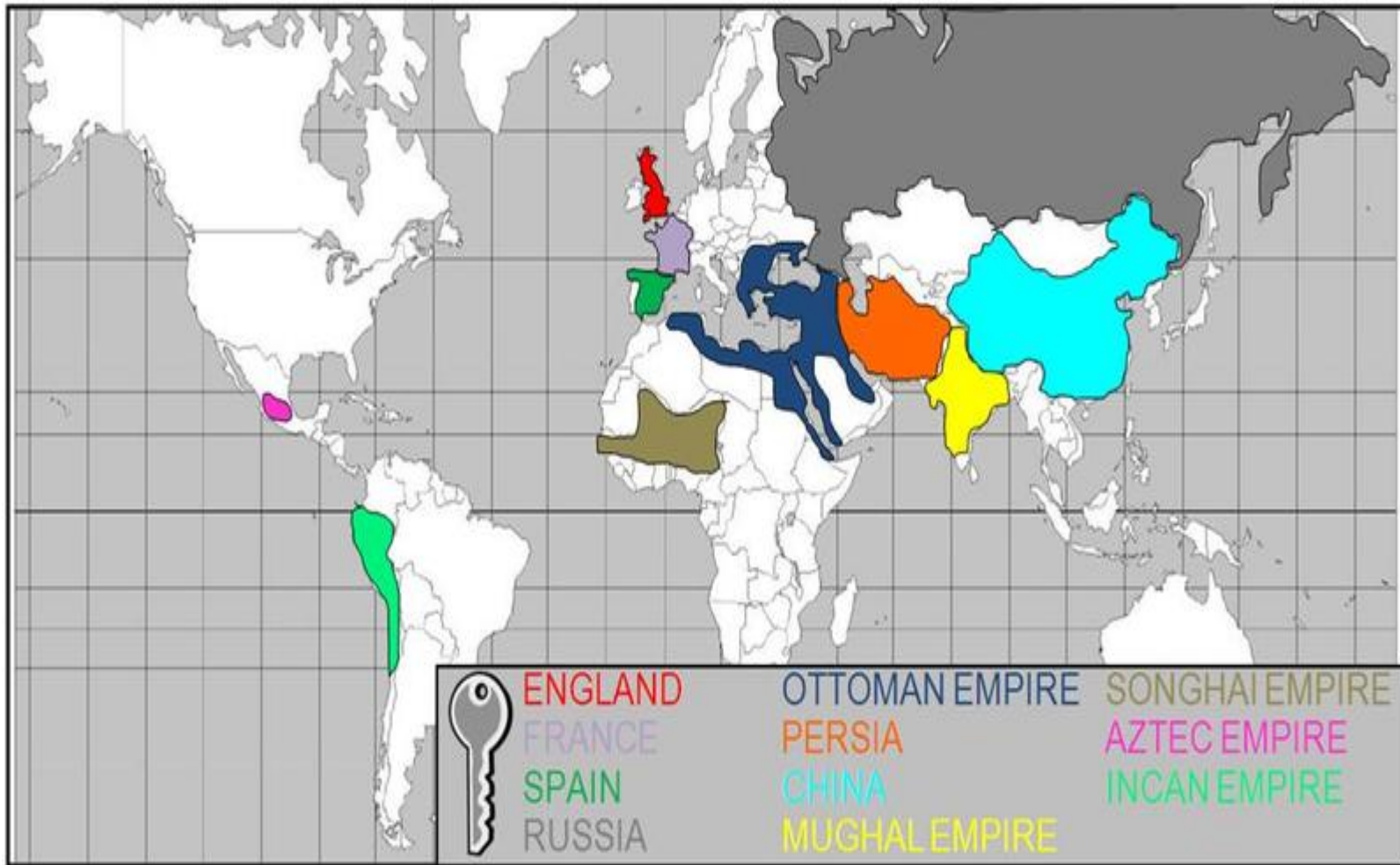


INCAN EMPIRE-Machu-Picchu



AZTEC EMPIRE



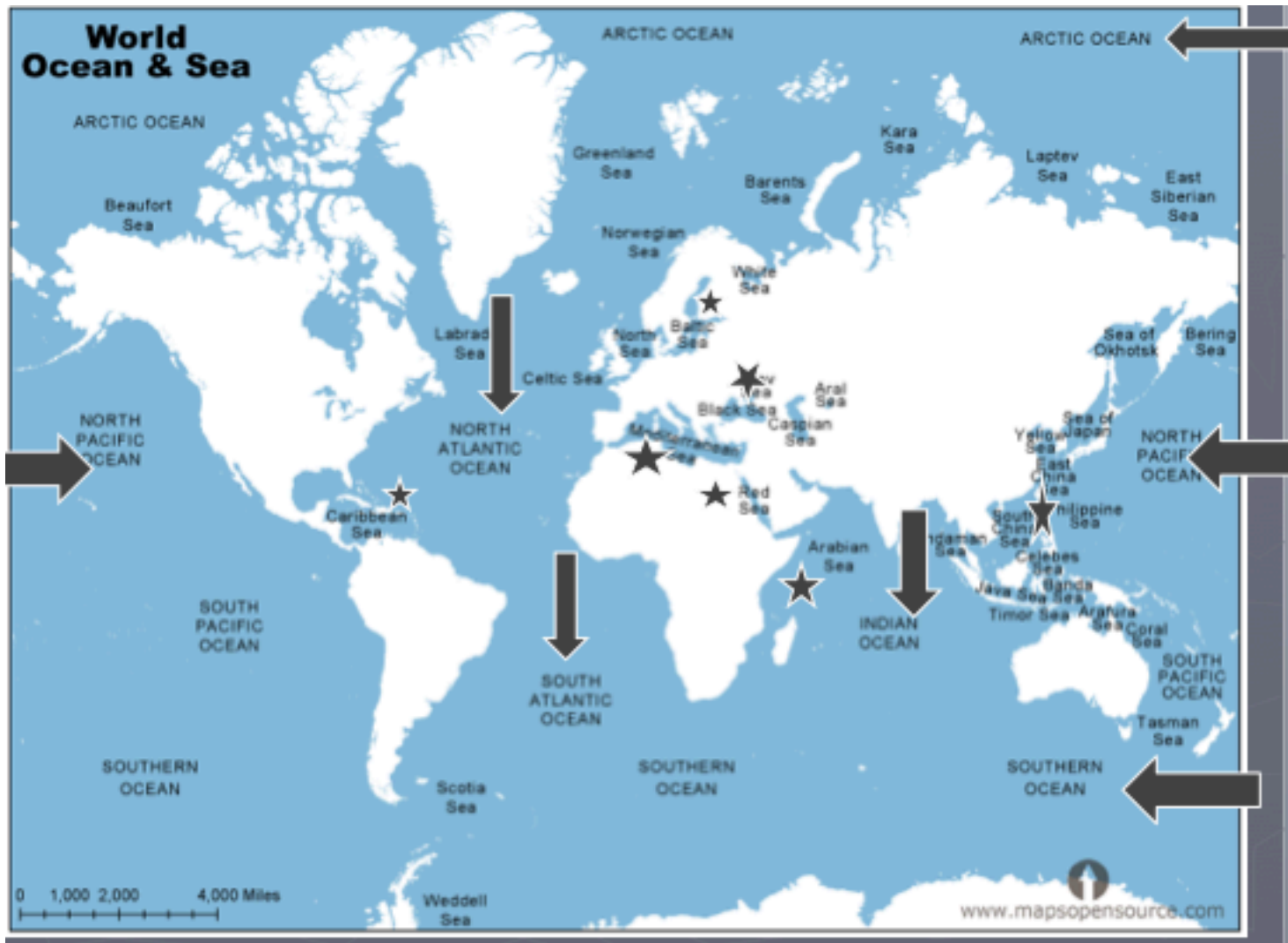


Most importantly, it marks the beginning of true global interaction. Up to that time, merchants carried goods and ideas back and forth through Africa, Asia, and Europe, but the Americas were largely unknown ...until after 1500.

DANUBE RIVER-very important trading river in EUROPE

RIVERS IN WESTERN EUROPE





The Renaissance means :
“Rebirth”

A rebirth of ancient Greek & Roman
Cultures



The Renaissance

was a ...

R.E.B.I.R.T.H.

R. Rebirth of Greek & Roman classic culture

Q: What are the classics?

Classics = ideas of ancient Greece & Rome



Greek Architecture



Roman Sculpture

E **Established in Italian** **city-states**

**City-states were
wealthy from
trade**

**Q: What led to
the growth of
trade in Europe?**



REMEMBER

THE ROMAN EMPIRE WAS
STARTED IN ROME, ITALY

B. Birth of the “modern” world c. 1350-1600

- less superstition
- education, literature encouraged
- sports, art, music important
- study of history & science



Italian artists:

Michelangelo & Da Vinci



**Leonardo
da Vinci**



Michelangelo

R. Renaissance spreads from Italy to N'ern Europe

**-helped by printing
press (Gutenberg)**

**Q: Why would the
printing press
help ideas
spread?**



T Theater: Shakespeare

- ♦ **wrote plays & sonnets**



Humanism – Erasmus ♦ is most famous **And THOMAS MORE**

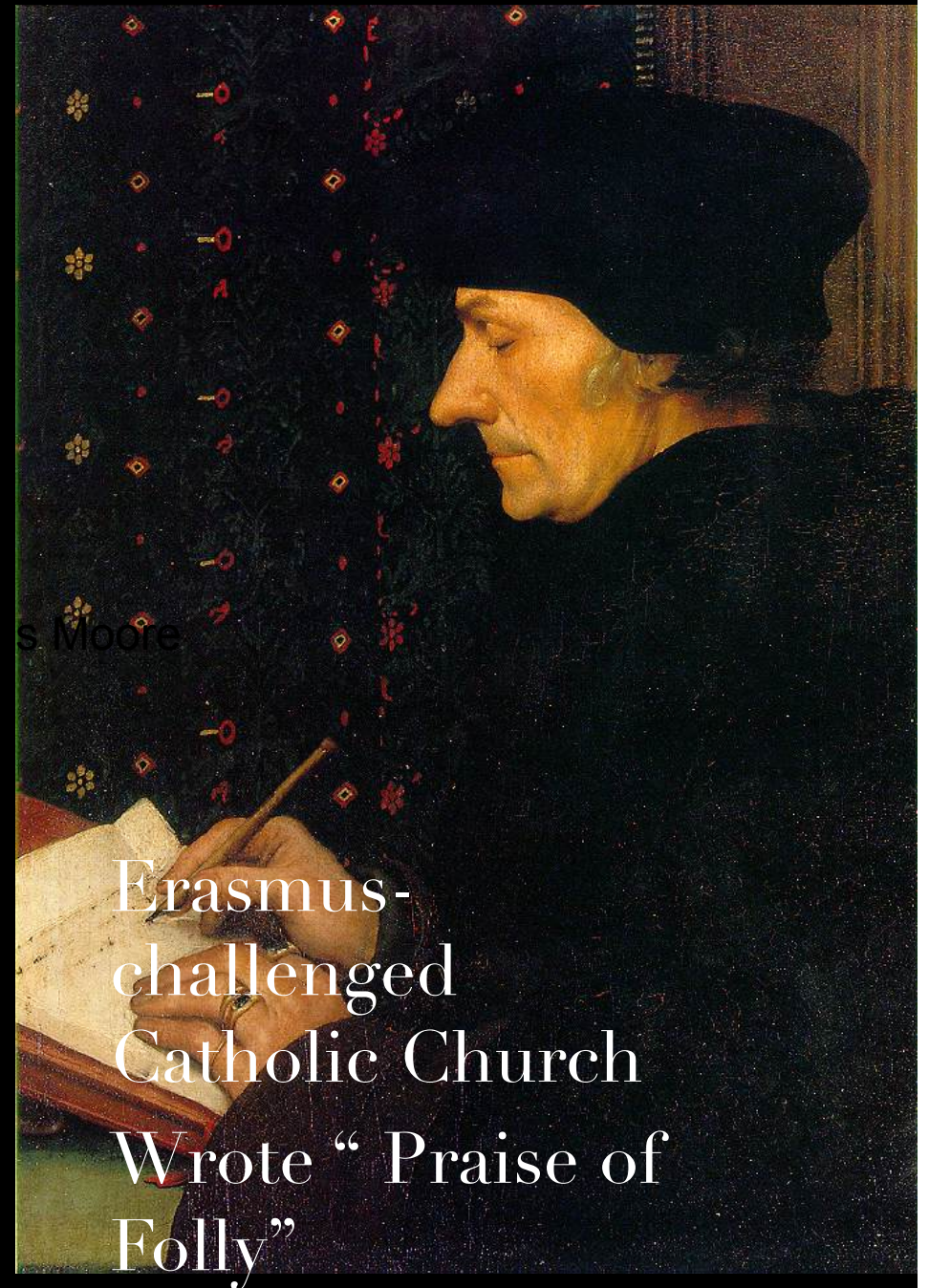


**-want people to be the
best they can be**

INDIVIDUAL is IMPORTANT-has value

**Q: What kind of things
might a humanist be
in favor of?**

Sir Thomas More- UTOPIA



Erasmus-
challenged
Catholic Church
Wrote “ Praise of
Folly”

Accomplishments in literature sonnets, plays, essays

Petrarch and other
writers explored
human emotions,
especially love.



The many plays of William
Shakespeare-many were
secular



Petrarch Love Poem

- Those eyes, 'neath which my passionate rapture rose,
- The arms, hands, feet, the beauty that erewhile
- Could my own soul from its own self beguile,
- And in a separate world of dreams enclose,
- The hair's bright tresses, full of golden glows,
- And the soft lightning of the angelic smile
- That changed this earth to some celestial isle,
- Are now but dust, poor dust, that nothing knows.
- And yet I live! Myself I grieve and scorn,
- Left dark without the light I loved in vain,
- Adrift in tempest on a bark forlorn;
- Dead is the source of all my amorous strain,
- And my sad harp can sound but notes of pain.

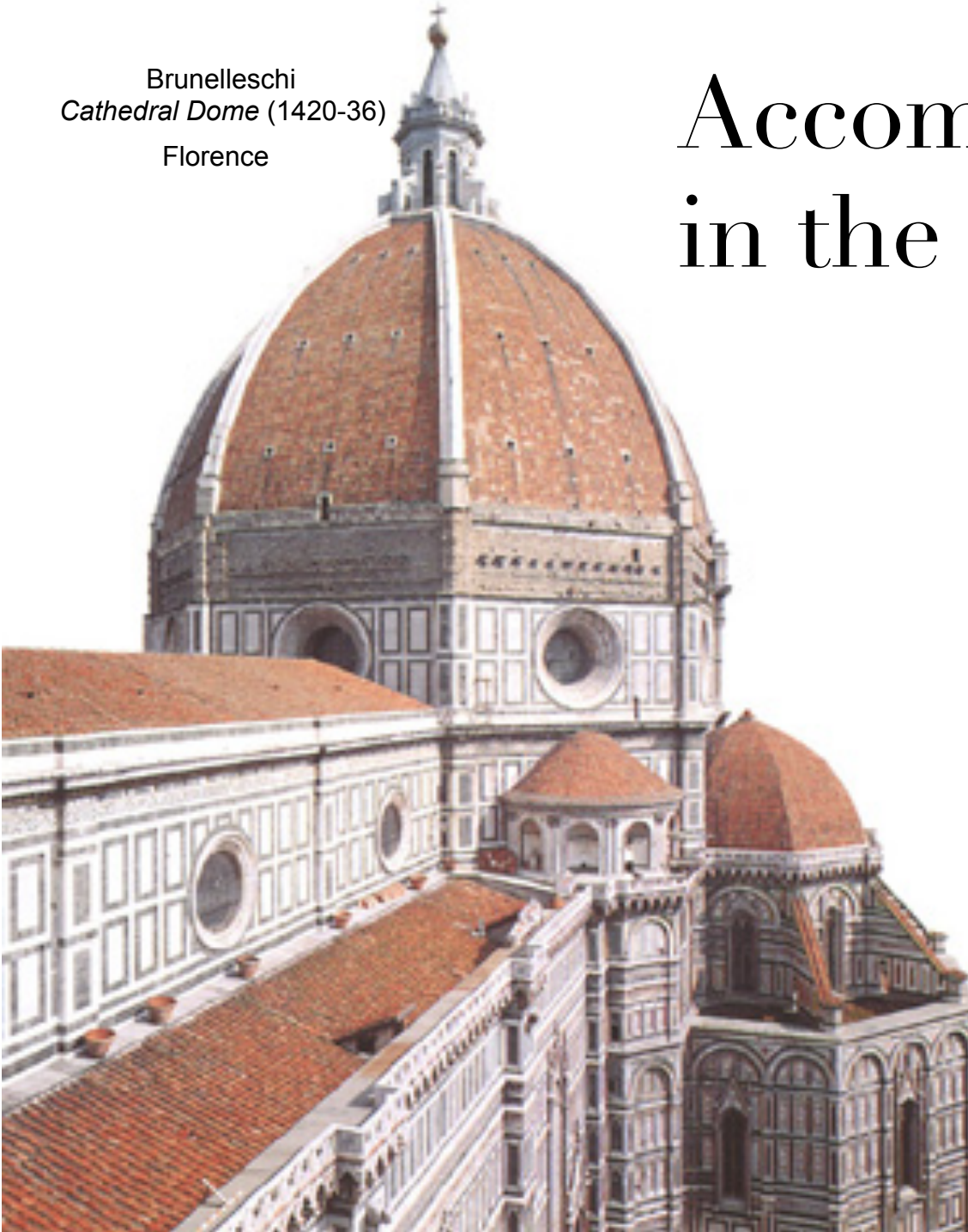
NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI

- Italian politician-wrote “*THE PRINCE*”
- Believed rulers had to do whatever it takes to keep power



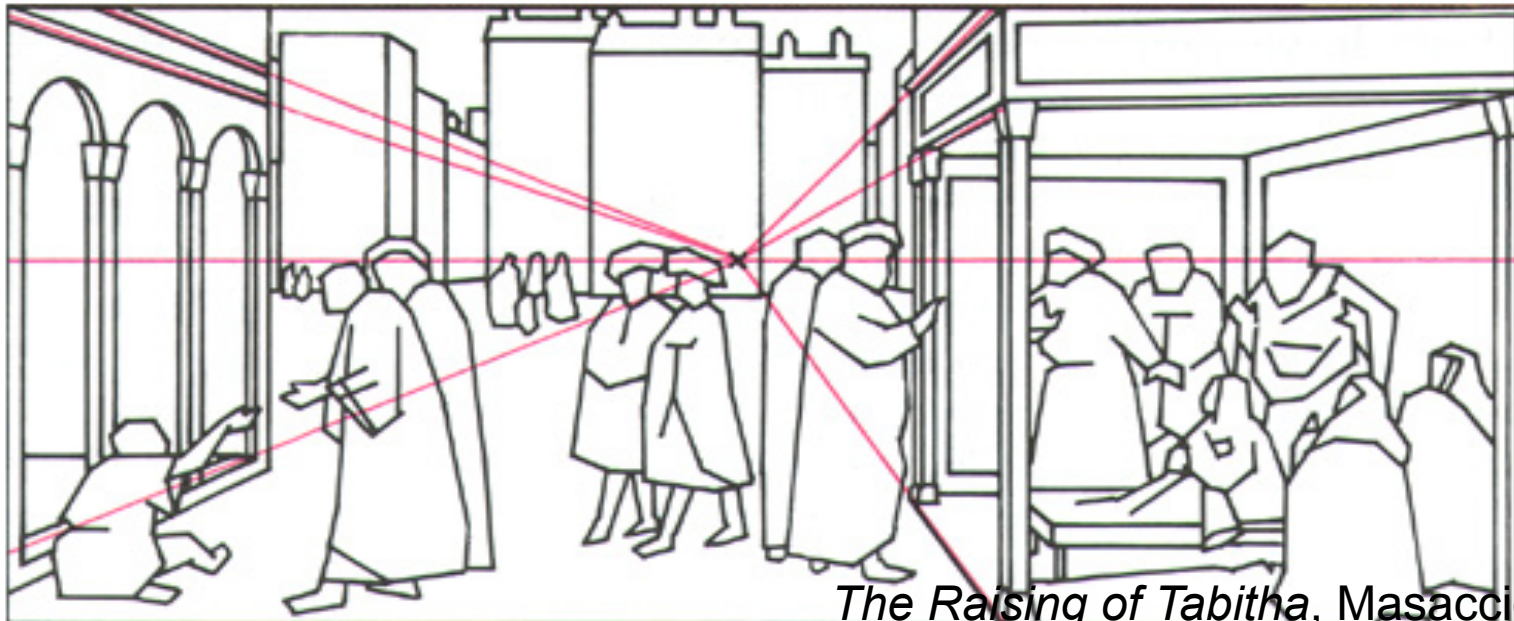
Brunelleschi
Cathedral Dome (1420-36)
Florence

Accomplishments in the visual arts



RENAISSANCE ART

Lifelike	-Looked realistic -artists studied the body
Perspective	-had depth, 3D
Emotion	-revealed artist's feelings
Sometimes Secular	-sometimes non-religious



The Raising of Tabitha, Masaccio (1425)

High Renaissance — Leonardo da Vinci-Mona Lisa

Leonardo da Vinci
Truly the
"Renaissance man,"
Leonardo da Vinci
excelled in painting,
pen and ink drawings,
engineering, medical
illustrations and
inventions.

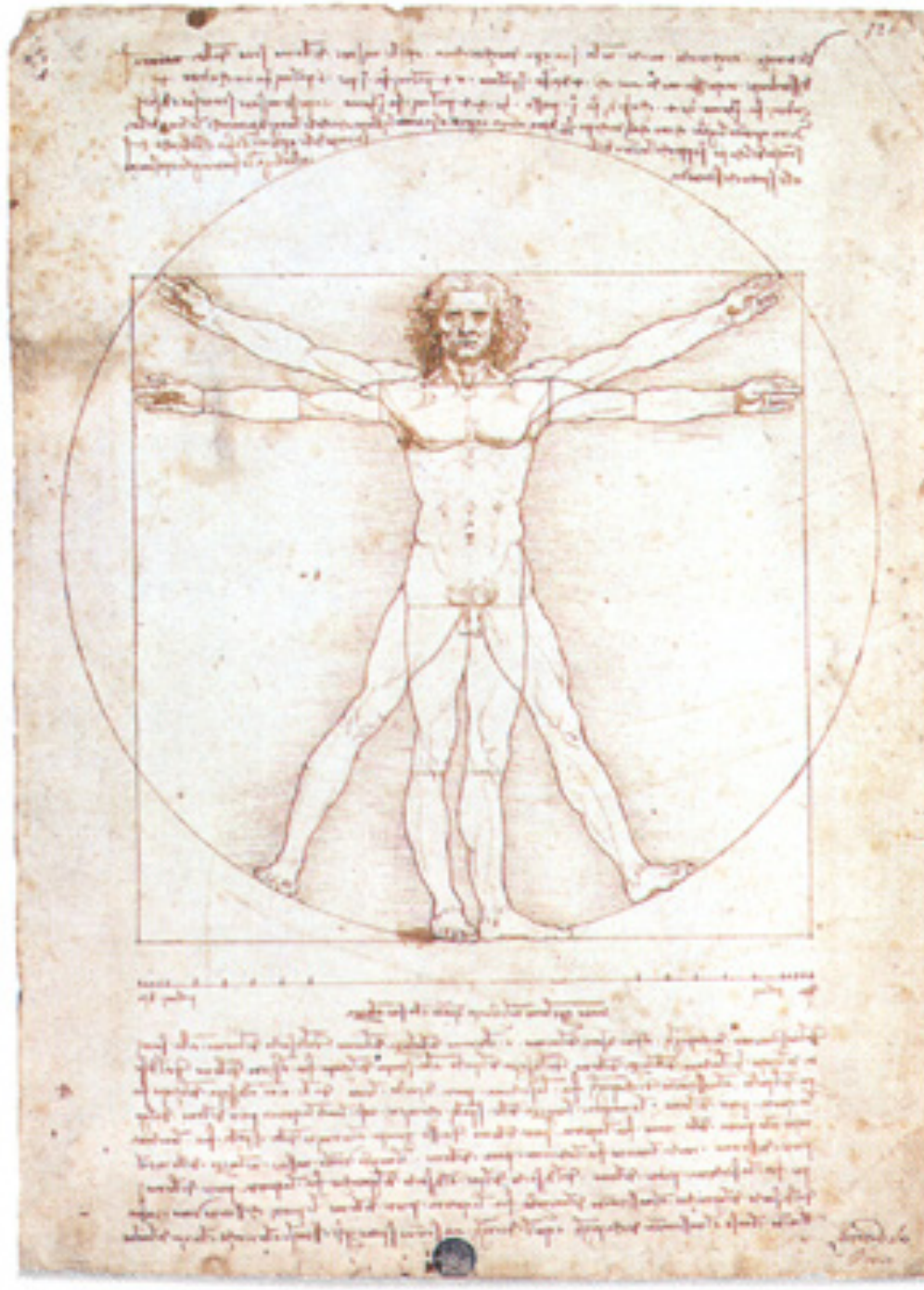


Mona Lisa

Da Vinci-The Last Supper



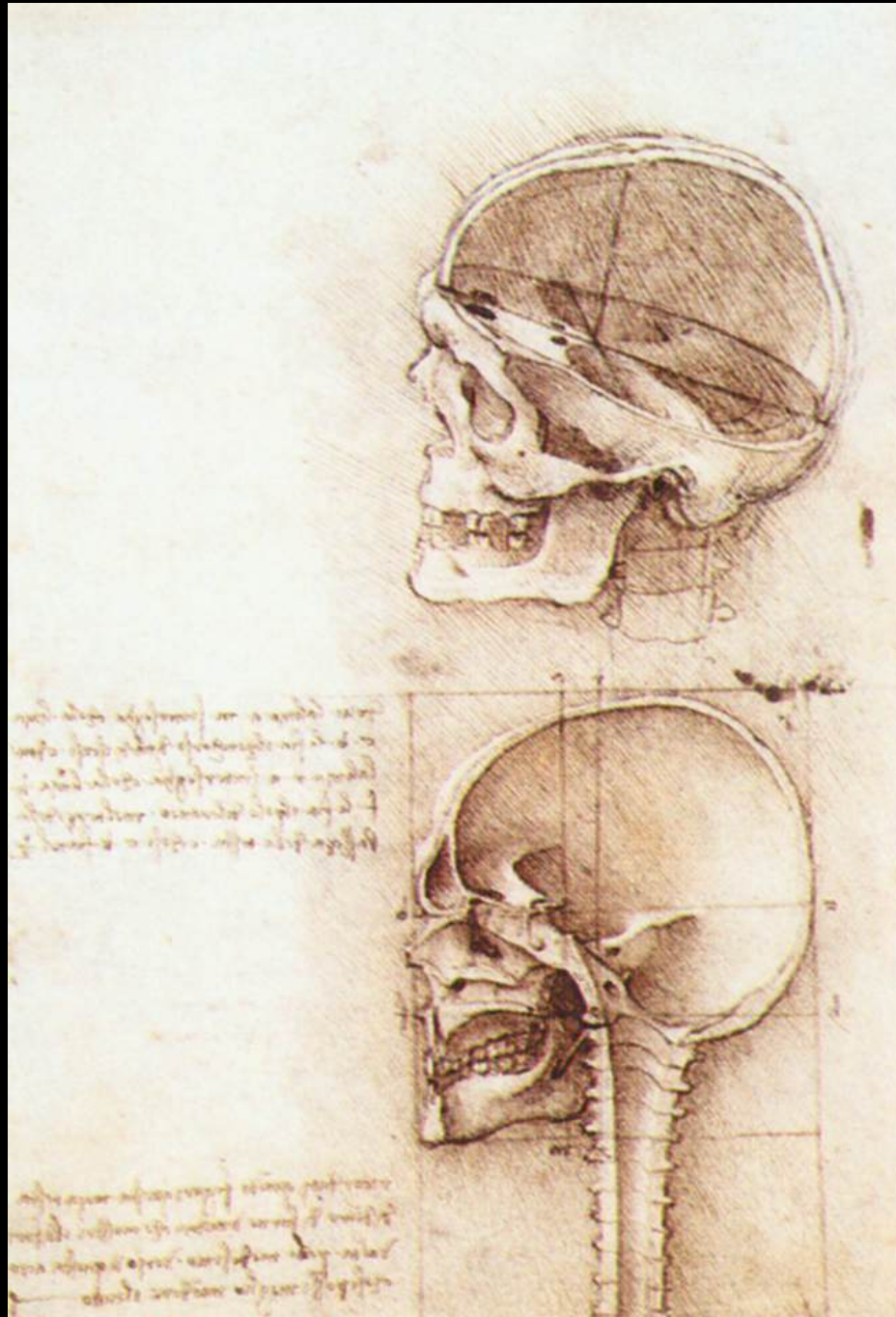
da Vinci Vetruvian Man



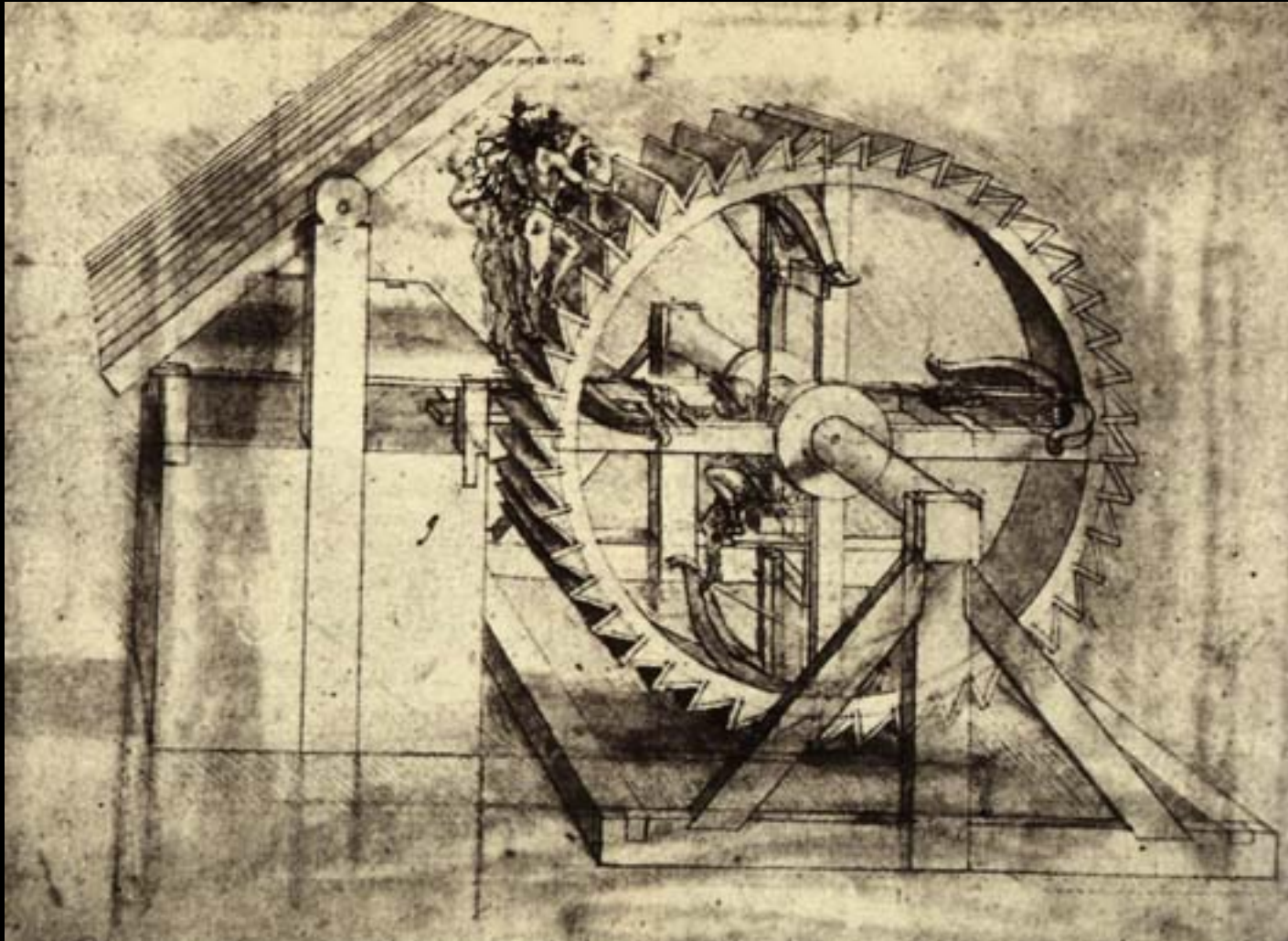
da Vinci

Studies of human skull

1489



da Vinci,
Crossbow machine, 1480-1482

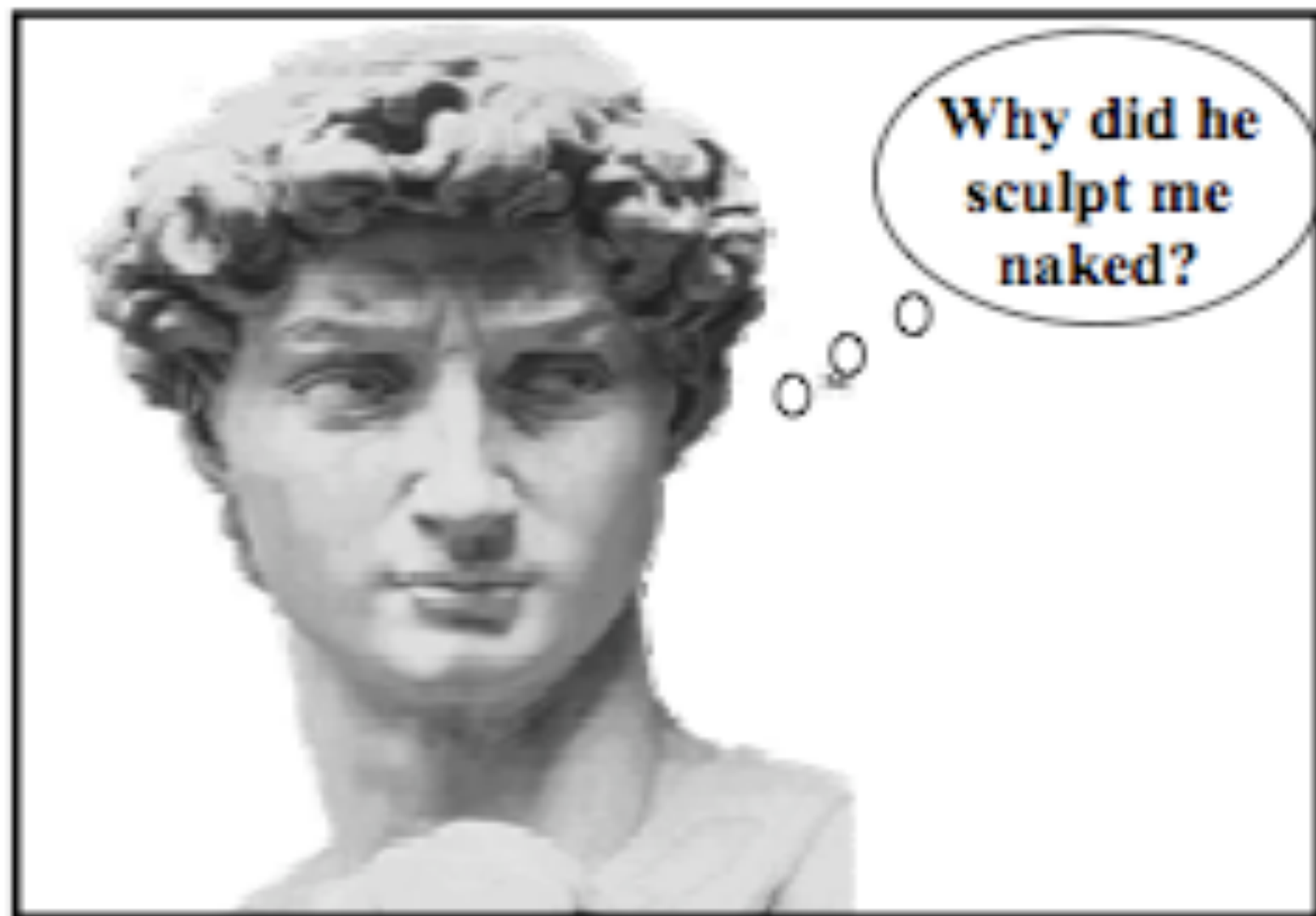


Michelangelo

David

"All desired the
glory of having
borne to earth
the remains of
the greatest
man ever
known to the
arts."





Michelangelo

Pieta (1498-1500)





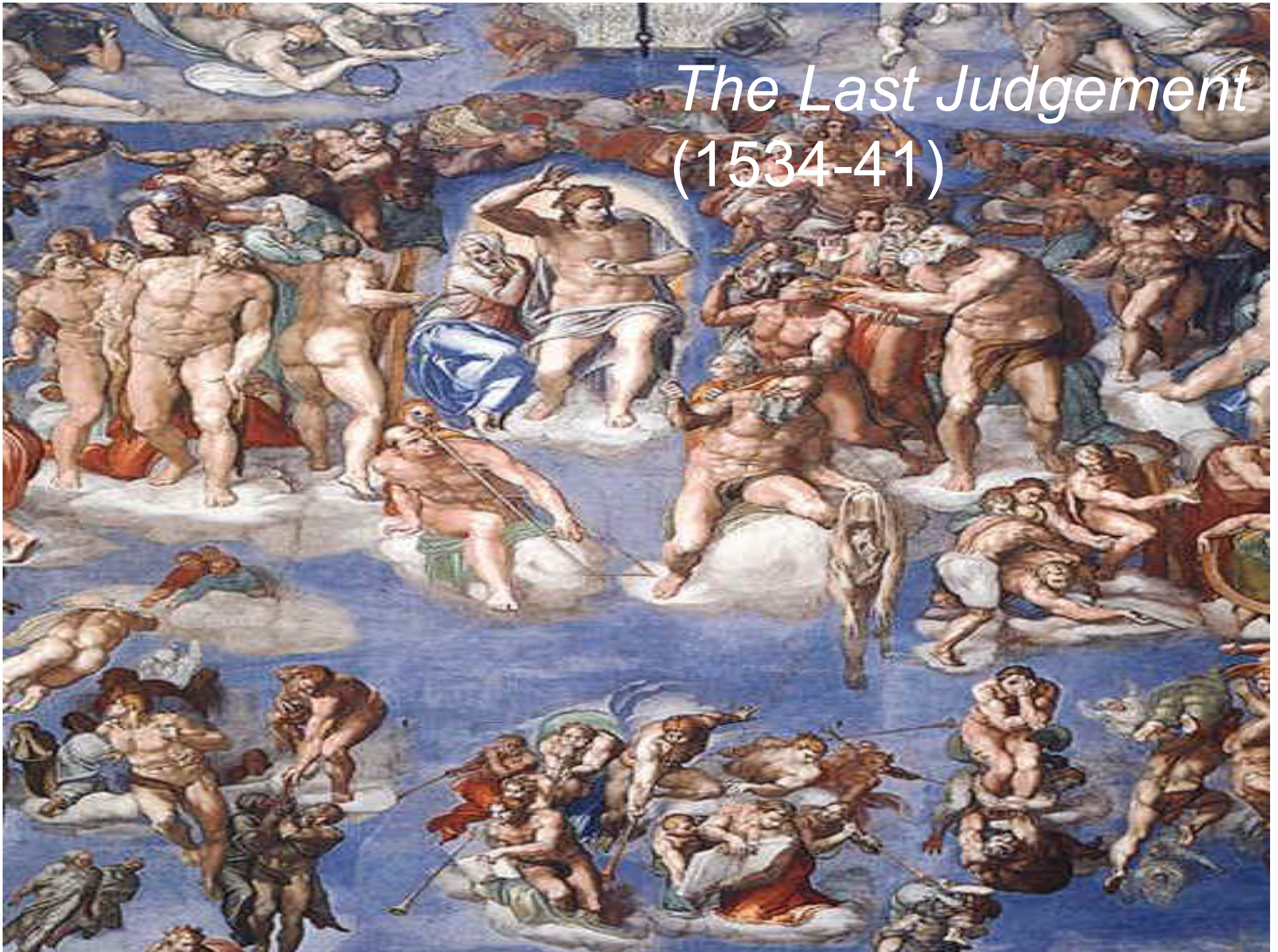
Michelangelo
Moses (1515)

Michaleangelo- The Sistine Chapel-Most famous work

Built between 1475 and
1483



The Last Judgement
(1534-41)



Albrecht Durer,
Germany
Paintings &
Wood Cuts





Durer

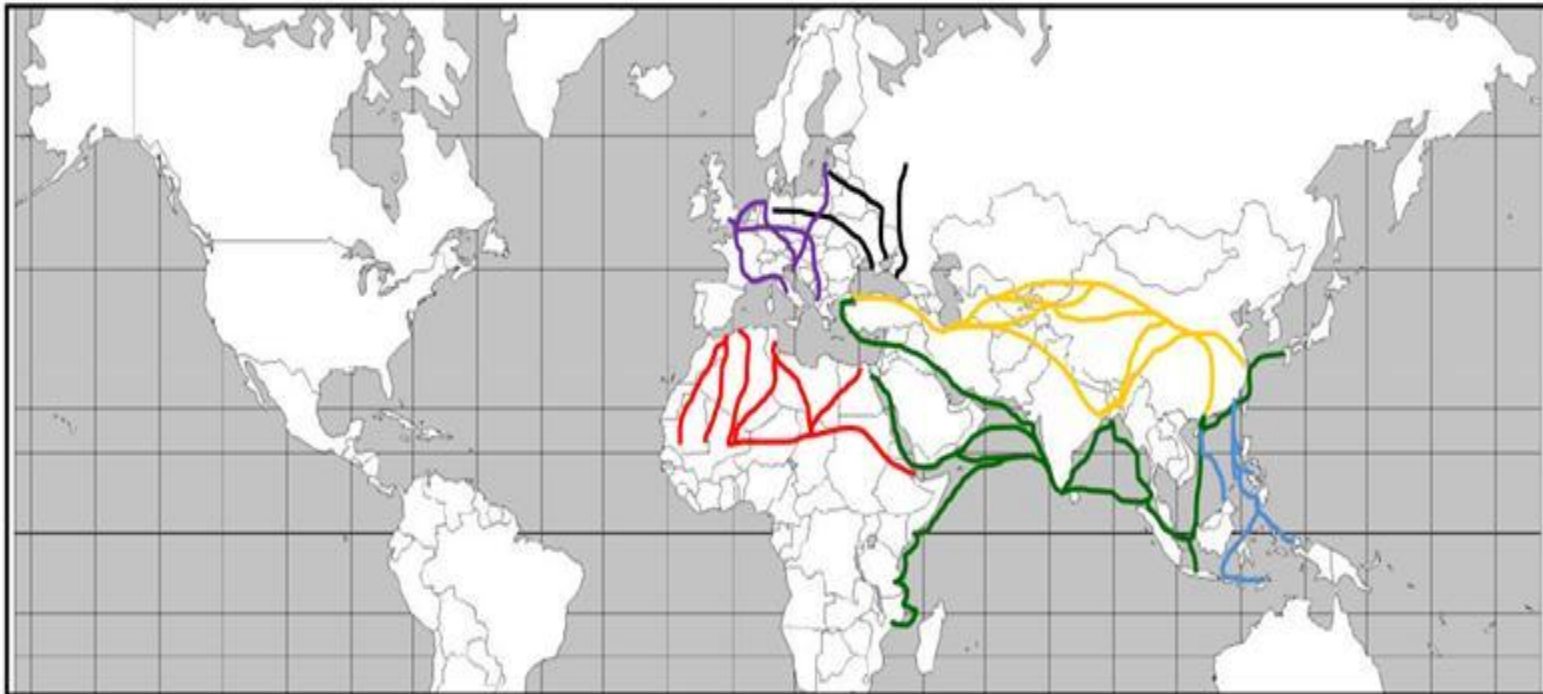
The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

Durer

*Knight, Death and the
Devil. 1513*



**TRADE
ROUTES-1500-
LINKING EUROPE,
ASIA, AFRICA**



SILK ROAD TRANS SAHARAN W. EUROPE
INDIAN OCEAN BLACK SEA S. East ASIA

The Silk Road



The Silk Road was an overland trade route that carried goods from the Mediterranean cultures across Mesopotamia, Persia, arid Central Asia to China and back. This trade route was already in heavy use in 100 B.C., and it continued to carry significant trade until the 17th century.

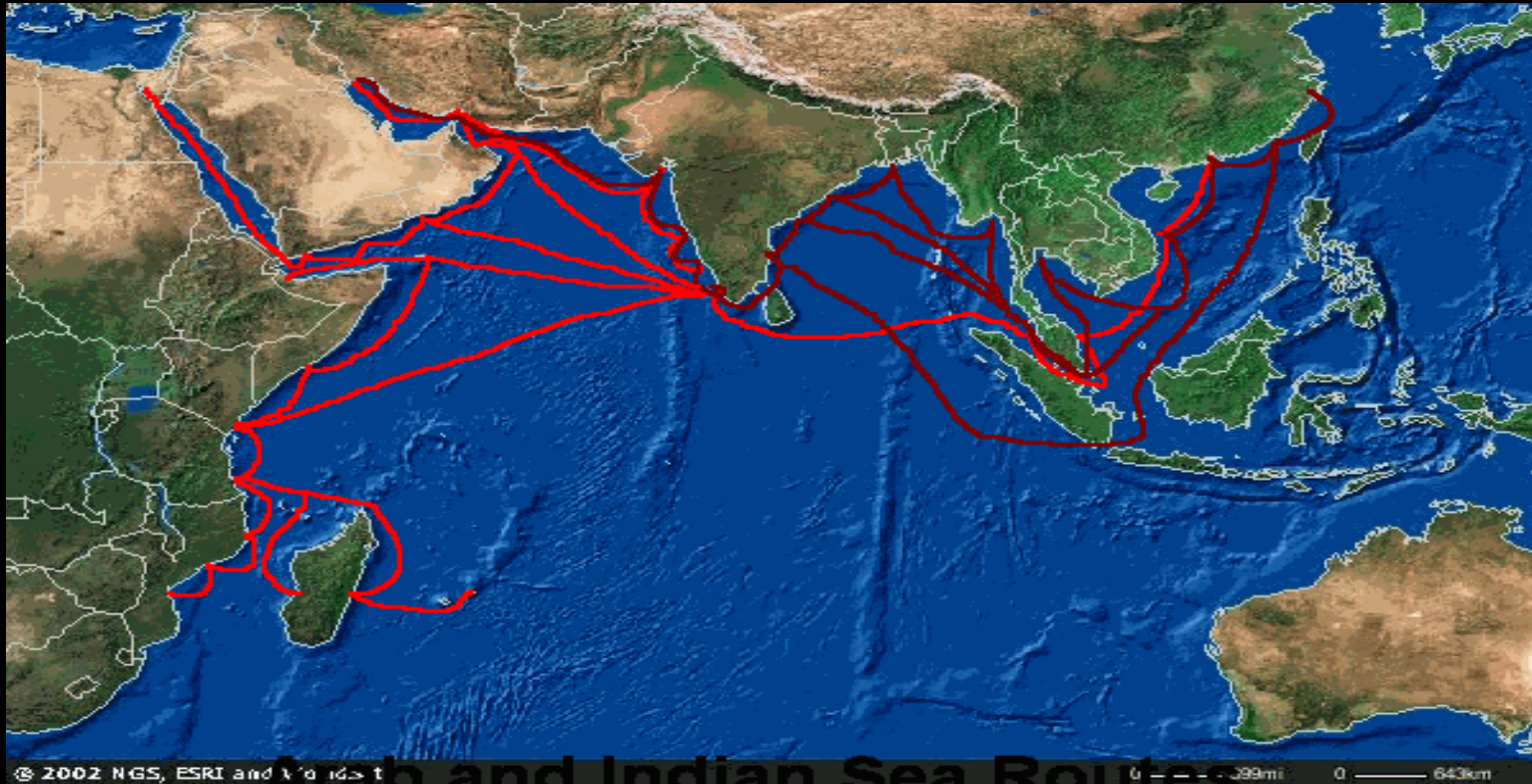
**Silk Road-China
to Mediterranean
(paper, silk,
porcelain,
compass)**



Important items that were exchanged in this period included paper, the compass, silk, and porcelains (from China to Europe), gunpowder...



The Indian Ocean trade network



The Indian Ocean trade network brought Chinese products by sea to destinations around the Indian Ocean and beyond. This trade linked the coastal lands of East Africa, southern Arabia, the Persian Gulf, India, Southeast Asia, and China.





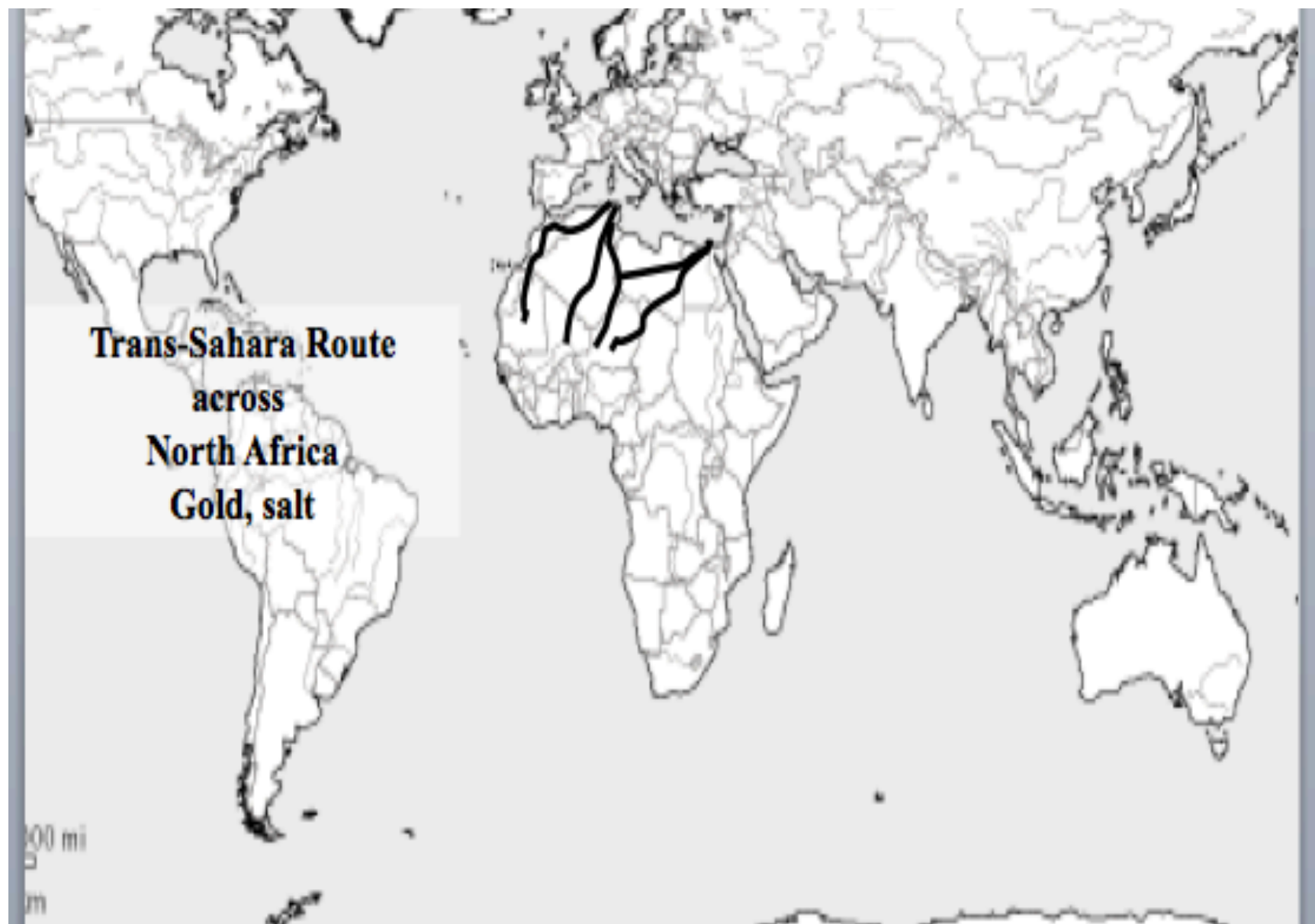
textiles and spices (from India to Europe);
gold and salt (in Africa); and sugar (from
Southeast Asia to Europe and Africa)...

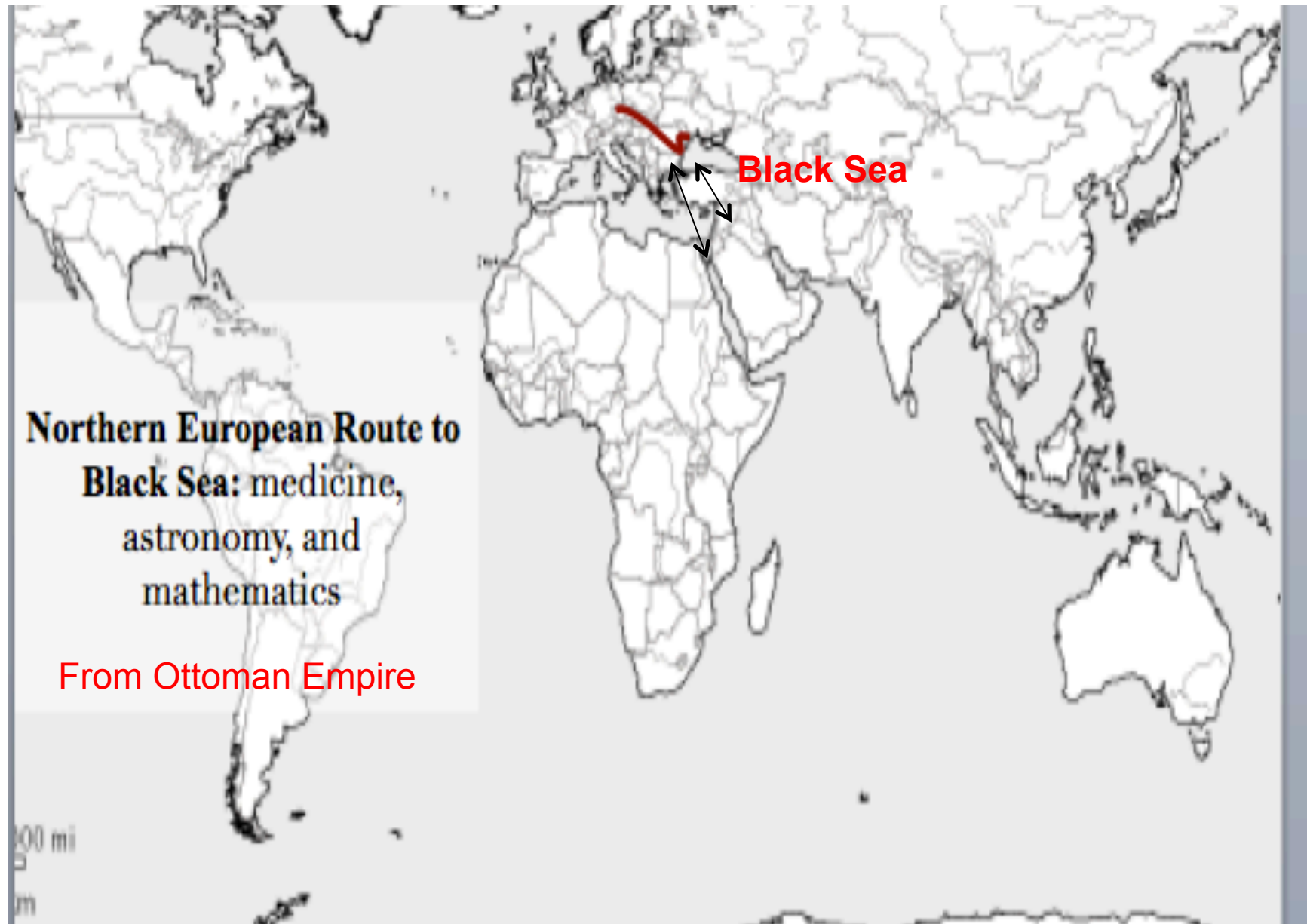


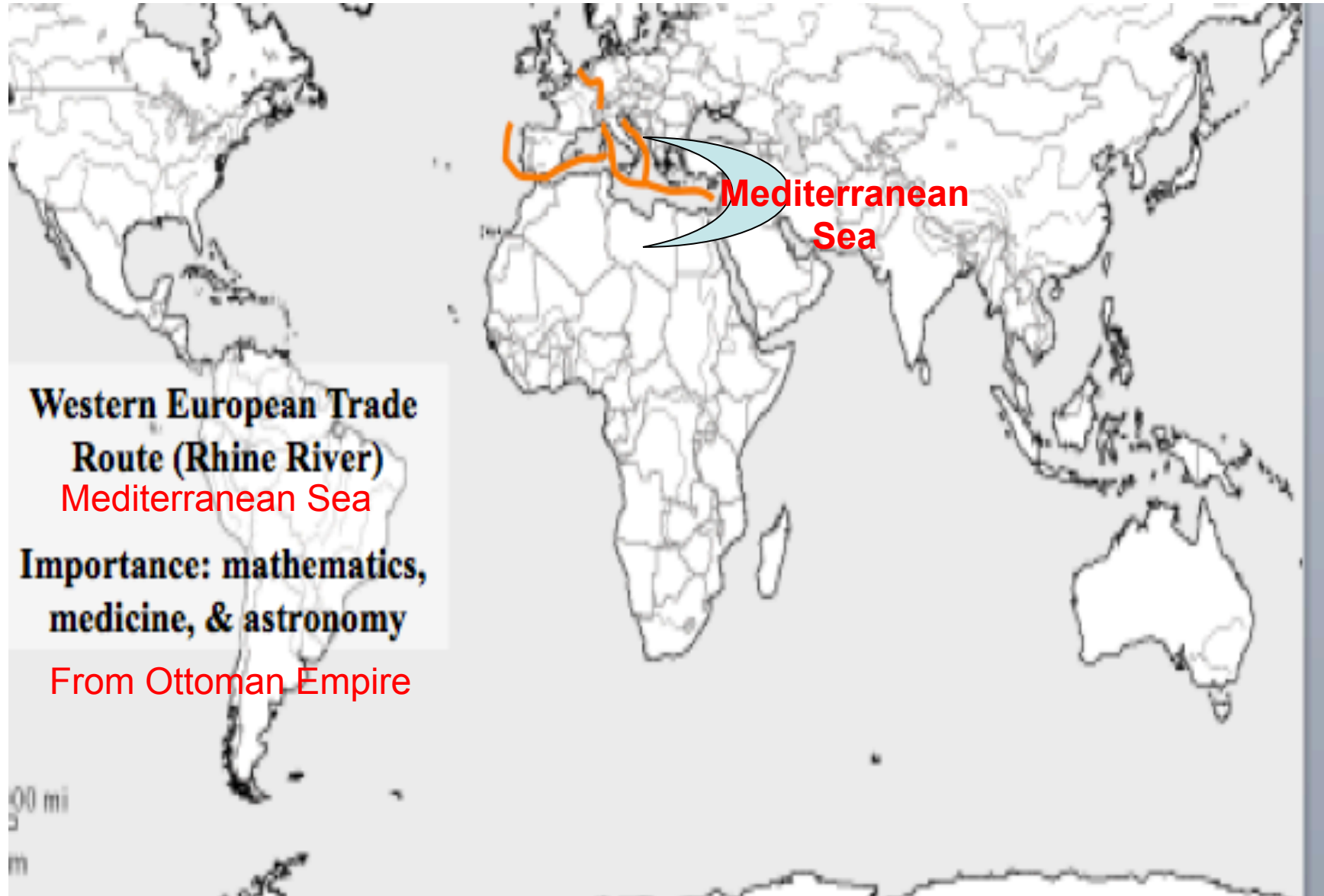
The trans-Saharan caravan routes



The trans-Saharan caravan routes were responses to the challenges of the Sahara. At first, the routes played a small role in the exchange of products, but by A.D. 1000 large amounts of **gold from the Niger River Basin** were traded northward in exchange for **salt from the Sahara**. Other products, including **kola nuts and palm oil**, were traded northward from **sub-Saharan Africa**.







**South China Sea
(spices & sugar)**

100 mi
0
m

